

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES

### *TETRAPHIS GENICULATA*: A NEW LOCATION FOR A RARE MOSS IN NEW ENGLAND

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Forman (1962) mapped the distribution of *Tetraphis geniculata* Girg. in North America and encouraged bryologists to report more locations for this rare moss which has its southernmost known station in eastern North America in New Hampshire. Forman (1961) had earlier reported the first record of the species from the Mount Washington area near Crystal Cascades. His specimen was the fourth record for the state. In over 200 collections of *Tetraphis* made on Mount Washington, only one contained *T. geniculata*.

Forman (1962) summarized the known habitats for the species and suggested that it is most common on rotten coniferous wood in coniferous forests near water. For no less than 20% of the herbarium material examined by him, he noted that it occurred with *T. pellucida* Hedw.

We collected *Tetraphis geniculata* at Franconia Notch, New Hampshire, less than 100 m from the Flume and only a few meters from the path (Glime 3158, 27 May 1979). It was growing on rotting wood among plants of *T. pellucida* Hedw., and sporophytes of both species were present. The forest was predominately hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr. Flume Brook was 15–20 m from the place where the moss grew and the area was cool and damp.

When with sporophytes *Tetraphis geniculata* is distinguished by long, bent setae, which are roughened with papillae above the bend. Several patches were growing in a radius of 5 m, but we did not notice any plants elsewhere in the Notch or during two weeks collecting bryophytes at other places in New England.

A voucher specimen is in the Michigan Technological University Cryptogamic Herbarium.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- FORMAN, R. R. T. 1961. Some mosses from Mount Washington, New Hampshire. *Bryologist* **64**: 378–380.  
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ANOTHER STATION FOR *CONOPHOLIS AMERICANA*  
(OROBANCHACEAE) IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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*Conopholis americana* (L.) Wallroth is rare in New Hampshire, being known from only four localities according to Storks and Crow (1978). Recent discovery of another specimen of *Conopholis* from New Hampshire in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History herbarium (CM) has yielded a fifth station.

In 1971 Dr. L. K. Henry, then Curator in the Section of Botany at the Museum, made a field trip to New Hampshire, where he collected approximately 370 specimens. Among his collections is a single sheet of *Conopholis* from Belknap County. The label data, unfortunately, are meager, giving only "New Hampshire, Belknap County, town of Meredith, L. K. Henry, 3 August 1971". This collection now brings to 4 (Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, and Strafford) the number of counties from which *Conopholis* is known in New Hampshire.

In light of the recent finding of *Conopholis* by Henry Woolsey (pers. comm.) in Westmoreland, Cheshire County, it seems likely that additional stations for this plant may occur in the Connecticut River valley of southwestern New Hampshire. One particularly good possibility appears to be Mt. Wantastiquet in the town of Hinsdale, one of the few places in the state where rattlesnakes occur. The more southerly aspect of the vegetation and the relatively large numbers of species of *Quercus* on south and west facing slopes in the Connecticut valley of southwestern New Hampshire would seem to provide ideal situations where further populations of *Conopholis* could be found.

LITERATURE CITED

- STORKS, I. M., & G. E. CROW. 1978. Rare and Endangered Vascular Plant Species in New Hampshire. New England Botanical Club, in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (Newton Corner, Mass.)

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